

EXCELSIOR OF KUROPATKUL

The shades of night were falling fast When through Manchuria there passed

A general with flashing eye, Who bore this banner proudly high: "Eatempuski."

A few days passed, again he strode With fierce demeanor up the road: Another banner now he bore, Changed somewhat from the one before: "Waitabitski."

The weeks rolled on, again he came And bore a banner much the same, On which was written this design, Before his awesome battle line: "Notyetski."

More weeks elapsed, and on the track He rode, now forward and now back; A waiting world watched eagerly, But this was all that they could see: "Afterawhilski."

More months elapsed, but still no sign Of battle from that dreadful line; And now before his army vast This banner he nailed proudly fast: "To-morrow'ski."

A year had gone, no battle yet, The world came almost to forget The doughty general, but he Changed signs with regularity: "Nextweek'ski."

But every day before his fine And awe-inspiring battle line He rode, with saber in his hand, And valiantly gave this command: "Backup'ski."

At last this grim and dreadful man Grew busy, and a message ran To the home folks, who freely shed Their bitter tears, the while they read: "Gonebum'ski." —J. W. Foley, in N. Y. Times.

SPANISH TRADES UNIONS.

Labor Is Best Organized in the City of Barcelona.

American workmen as a rule are not well informed about the labor situation in Spain. As a consequence they do not appreciate the efforts that are being made by their Spanish brethren for improved labor conditions. A year ago last October when the big strike took place in Bilbao, the government at the request of the Institute of Social Reforms, appointed a commission to inquire into the causes which had led up to such serious trouble. This commission has recently reported, and from its report Consul General Lay, at Barcelona, has transmitted some very interesting details to the state department. Among other things, the consul draws attention to the following facts:

The number of miners in the Province of Vizcaya, of which Bilbao is a port, was at the time of the strike roughly estimated at 11,000. Briefly, their demands were for an eight-hour working day, a minimum wage and the organization of old-age pensions. Since the general strike in 1890 up to 1903 the miners had struck twenty times for one reason or another; six strikes were for shorter hours, and five for increases in wages. In seven cases the strikers secured their demands in full. During the same period thirty-two strikes took place in other industries, five being for a shorter work day, ten for higher wages and four for both increased pay and the shorter work day. In ten cases the strikes were wholly successful.

The Spanish labor movement is stronger in Barcelona than in any other section of the country, owing to the greater number of industries located there. During 1903 there were thirty serious strikes at Barcelona and forty-three strikes of minor importance. There were 52,015 operatives, representing thirty different trades involved in the Barcelona strikes in 1903. Of this number 30,355 were members of labor organizations. Of the thirty-three strikes included in the committee's investigation, the workers won complete victories in six, compromised eleven and lost sixteen. The following trades secured a reduction of one hour in their work day: Dyers, carpenters, sawmill workers, turners, lithographers, typographers, typesetters and bookbinders. Increases in wages were secured by the dyers, bakers, stonebreakers, lithographers, bookbinders and typesetters. The bakers and dustmen obtained their full day's rest on Sundays. The street car men secured one additional holiday per month, and a grant of 10,000 pesetas (\$1429) from the company toward the support of the employees' savings bank.

Where the "Dampfool" Comes In. A New Albany, Ind., merchant in speaking of the Parry organizations, says an exchange, is credited with saying: "In my opinion the merchant who goes into organizations whose pur-

pose is to fight organized labor is a dampfool, and he certainly don't look very far ahead or he would see where such action will land him, especially if the organization to which he belongs makes itself effective by being aggressive. This Parry business may look all right to some, but the time is not far in the future when a reaction will set in and the Parry-ized merchant will find himself divorced from his customers. I can see no other way out of it.

"Suppose the fight against labor continues. Isn't it plain to every thinking man that the labor unions will readjust themselves to the new program, and if they can't successfully cope with their adversary in one way they will do so in another. They will put the merchant who fights them out of business by letting him severely alone—if need be they will supply their wants through co-operative enterprises just as the workers are doing in some of the European countries, notably Belgium. They will also use the ballot; and when they awaken to the fact that they have been neglecting their interests in this important particular they will begin to use it intelligently—and through co-operative enterprises and an intelligent use of the ballot they will simply put those who fight them out of business. I have given the subject much thought, and I can see no other way out of it. Merchants better let well enough alone, instead of going into a scrap that simply means their own destruction sooner or later."

Sailors vs. Longshoremen. The sailors and longshoremen are entangled in a difficulty which threatens to cause both organizations trouble and consequent loss. The sailors' side of the case, presented by Agent Gohl of this city, appears in this issue. The longshoremen are to be heard from. The ship-owners are enjoying the battle and are backing the sailors who have intelligence enough to know the reason for the ship-owners' offered assistance.

King Robert of Scotland had great difficulty in keeping peace in the Highlands of his country. Two great clans, Chattan and Kay, were in the habit of uniting and attacking the king's forces. Finally the king's brother planned to send men into the Highlands and stir up bad feeling between the two clans. This was done and the Highlanders were soon fighting each other. In order to weaken the clans so that they could no longer fight, it was suggested to them that they each select thirty of their strongest, bravest men, and let the sixty fight to the death in the presence of the king and his court in the fair city of Perth. The side which won the fight was to be known as having the strongest men.

Though the Highlanders now knew that the king's purpose was to kill them off, they were too proud and too angry to agree between themselves, and they worked right into Robert's plans. Clan Chattan selected thirty of its biggest, strongest, bravest men, including its chiefs and best leaders. Clan Kay did likewise, and the two bands met in Perth and fought with two-handed swords and battle axes, before the king's court on Easter Sunday, 1402. They were all killed but two of Clan Chattan and the power of the clans was broken forever.

If the sailors and longshoremen are willing to fight, the shipowners will furnish them ground to fight on. Is it wise to fight?—Aberdeen (Wash.) Post.

ADAMS IS GOVERNOR. Peabody Begins His Contest Today Which Promises to Renew the Trouble.

For a short time at least the people of Colorado will enjoy a peaceful spell. It is only the calm, however, which precedes the storm that is threatened in the legislature during the next few weeks, when Peabody, the man turned down by the voters of Colorado, will go through the cut-and-dried formality of contesting Adams' election before the republican lawmakers.

The hearing of the contest will consume at least six weeks. The selection of the committee which will hear the evidence will rest with Lieutenant Governor Jesse F. McDonald, who is a republican, and, considering the majority held by the republicans in both branches of the legislature, it is certain that the members of that party will strongly predominate on the committee.

At noon Tuesday, Alva Adams was inaugurated as Governor of Colorado. Standing beneath the draped folds of the American flag with the walls about him and the floor beneath him trembling from the roar of cannon which saluted him, he took the oath which made him governor, for the present at least.

The inauguration ceremonies were simple in the extreme. A few minutes before 12 o'clock Governor-elect Adams called at the office of Governor Peabody, who was to accompany him to the house of representatives, where the inauguration was to be held. Arm in arm the two men, Peabody on the right, Adams on the left, entered the house, which was packed almost to suffocation by senators, representatives and visitors. Lieutenant-Governor Haggott, presiding over the joint session of the legislature, greeted both men as they stepped upon the rostrum with a shake of the hand, and seated Governor Peabody on his right, the Governor-elect on his left.

"The Chief Justice will now administer the oath of office to Alva Adams," he said. Chief Justice Gabbert stepped forward, and in a few seconds the oath was given and taken and Alva Adams was the Governor of Colorado.

Lieutenant-Governor Haggott, still reserving the seat of honor for the Governor of the state, requested ex-Governor Peabody to change seats with Governor Adams, and the man who went out passed to the left of the presiding officer, while the man who came in took the post of honor on the right.

Governor Adams then read his inaugural address, in the course of which he said:

"During the past two years, Colorado has had many incidents to regret, many deeds to deplore, but much of our evil fame is due more to our own exaggerations than to facts. The truth has been bad enough without partisan color. Lies need no press agent. It is not true that half the voters of Colorado are dynamiters and anarchists, nor is it true that the other half are shylocks and oppressors. We cannot complain if the world takes us at our own estimate. Hereafter, when we paint our own picture, let us use a brush that will not hide all our virtues and intensify our faults.

"The annals of several counties have been stained by strikes, lockouts, martial law and outrage. These are poor testimonials of free government. "While strikes may not be forbidden, we may dream of the reign of justice, we may hope for conditions and laws that will make strikes unnecessary. First among those enactments, in obedience to the expressed mandate of the people should be an honest eight-hour law. This, both parties promised the people. Let that promise be kept.

"Next, an amendment to the arbitrary law requiring a compulsory submission of any grievance or difference between employer and employes. This is not compulsory arbitration, nor does it lead to a compulsory decree, but it does compel a conference, and where the parties to an industrial conflict honestly confer, a settlement is almost certain.

"The election scandals in Denver, Teller, Pueblo, Huerfano, Las Animas and some other counties indicate a needed change in our election laws, and demand the enactment of an honest and efficient primary law. No assault upon free government is as serious as a corrupt ballot. The pure ballot is the very heart of our governmental system, and where that fails democracy is a failure and a free republic a delusion.

"In framing your election laws, see that their meshes are strong enough to hold the big election thief as well as the small. The ordinary ballot crook at the polls is bad enough, but back of him and responsible for him is someone infinitely stronger and more dangerous."

It is reported that employees of the Michigan Central Railway have adopted a pension system.

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Trade Union Directory

SUNDAY.

Photo Engravers, Local 81—Meets every first Sunday in month at 11 A. M. at 230 1/2 Yamhill street. Typographical Union, 88 — Meets every first Sunday in the month in the Auditorium building. Railway Freight Handlers, 334— Meets every second and fourth Sunday 230 1/2 Yamhill street.

MONDAY.

Building Laborers' International Protective Union of America, Local No. 1—Meets every Monday evening at 8 P. M. at 264 1/2 Alder street. Broom Makers—Meets every first and third Monday evening at Plasterers' Hall, 127 First street. Cooks and Waiters, Local 180— Meets every Monday evening at 287 Salmon. Journeymen Tailors, Local 74—Meets every second and fourth Monday evening in Union Hall, corner Second and Stark streets, third floor. Sailors' Union of Pacific — Meets every Monday night at 23 North Front street. Photo-Engravers—Meets first Monday in each month in the engraving department, Oregonian Bldg., ninth floor. Plumbers — Meets every Monday evening at 228 1/2 Yamhill street. Stereotypers and Electrotypers, 48— Meets first Monday in each month at Painters' small hall, 234 1/2 Morrison street. Street Railway Employees' Association, 18—Meets every first and third Monday in each month in Union Hall, Second and Stark streets, third floor. Journeymen Barbers, Local 75—Meets every Monday evening at 230 1/2 Yamhill street.

TUESDAY.

Bartenders' International League of America, Local 339—Meets every Tuesday, alternate afternoon and evening, at Bartenders' Hall, 264 1/2 Alder street. Bindery Women's Union, No. 113— Meets first Tuesday evening of each month at No. 162 Second street. Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 90 —Meets third Tuesday in month at 162 Second street, Room 200. Cabinet-Makers' Union, Amalgamated Woodworkers, No. 252— Meets every fourth Tuesday evening at Plasterers' Hall, 127 1/2 First street. Secretary, Harry Burroughs, 692 Front street. Cigar Makers, 202—Meets every first and third Tuesday evening of each month Arion Hall, 228 1/2 Yamhill. Journeymen Horseshoers, 41—Meets the first and third Tuesday evening of each month at the Plasterers' Hall, 127 First street. Musicians' Mutual Protective Association—Meets first Tuesday afternoon of each month room 227 Chamber of Commerce. Pressmen's Union—Meets every first Tuesday evening of each month in the Mulkey Bldg., Second and Morrison Sts. Clerks' Union—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings at 162 Second St. Riggers, Liners, Ship Painters and Cleaners—Meets second Tuesday of each month in Alisky building, room 300. Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, Local 24—Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at the Painters' Hall, 324 1/2 Morrison street.

WEDNESDAY.

Allied Printing Trades Council—Meets second Wednesday evening in each month at 162 1/2 Second street. Bricklayers' Union — Meets every Wednesday evening in Arion Hall, 228 1/2 Yamhill street. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 128—Meets every Wednesday evening in Painters' Hall, 234 1/2 Morrison street. Leatherworkers—Meets every Wednesday evening, 162 Second street, third floor. Plasterers' Union, 891—Meets every Wednesday evening Plasterers' Hall, 127 First street. Ice Drivers' and Helpers' Union, No. 316—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Bartenders' Hall, 264 1/2 Alder street. Grainhandlers, No. 263—Meets every Wednesday evening at Davis Hall, Russell street and Albina avenue.

THURSDAY.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Local 15—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evenings in the month Engineers' Hall, 47 1/2 First. Boiler Makers' Union—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Arion Hall, 228 1/2 Yamhill street. Longshoremen's Association, 265— Meets first and third Thursday evening in Union Hall, Second and Stark streets, third floor. Coopers' Union—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Bartenders' Hall, 264 1/2 Alder street. Steam Engineers, Local 87—Meets every Thursday evening in Engineers' Hall, 47 1/2 First street. Garment Workers—Meets first and third Thursday evening at No. 162 Second street. Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Local 10—Meets every Thursday evening in Painters' Hall, 234 1/2 Morrison.

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Wood and Wire and Metal Lathers, Local 64—Meets every Thursday evening at 230 1/2 Yamhill street. Theatrical Employees, Local 28—Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Marquam building at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Machinists, Willamette Lodge No. 63 —Meets every Friday evening at 162 Second street. Federated Trades Council—Meets every Friday evening at 162 Second street. United Garment Workers of America, Local 228—Meets every first and third Friday evening of each month in the Marquam building in Knights of Pythias Hall. Laundry Workers, Local 90—Meets every Friday evening in Plasterers' Hall, 127 1/2 First street. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 80—Meets every Friday evening at Union Hall, Second and Stark streets, third floor. Carpet Workers and Drapers, Local 110—Meets every Friday evening at 230 1/2 Yamhill St.

SATURDAY.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers.— Local 114—Meets every first and third Saturdays, 6 o'clock p. m., at 228 1/2 Yamhill street. Beer Drivers' and Bottlers, Local 201 —Eets every first and third Saturday evening at Bartenders' Hall, 264 1/2 Alder street. Brewers' Union—Meets every first and last Saturday evening in the month at 228 1/2 Yamhill street, Arion Hall. Longshoremen's Association, 264— Meets every first and third Saturday evening in Union Hall, Second and Stark streets, third floor. Stationary Firemen — Meets every first and third Saturday evenings in Musicians' Hall, 227 Chamber of Commerce. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers —Meets every Saturday evening at 230 1/2 Yamhill street. Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, No. 12—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings in Engineers' Hall, 47 1/2 First street. Team Drivers' Union, No. 182—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenters' Hall, 66 N. Sixth street.

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